

The Times

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Sunday, January 6.....21,315
Monday, January 7.....20,102
Tuesday, January 8.....20,487
Wednesday, January 9.....20,253
Thursday, January 10.....20,145
Friday, January 11.....20,145
Saturday, January 12.....20,573
Total.....143,020
Daily average (Sunday, 21,426, excepted).....20,263

Quay.

Tuesday would have been a happy day for William Penn if that departed great man could have revisited the scenes of his earthly labors and triumphs, and seen the redemption of the noble Commonwealth of which he was the founder and godfather! Quaker though he was in life, and one who scorned to uncover before the King, we can well believe that his hat would have disappeared, as if lifted by a cyclone, before the rising, resurrected son of Matthew Stanley Quay, patriot, soldier, statesman, financier, and arborealist!

From the time of Valley Forge to that of the Hama Schelsky bill there has not been in all American history an event so encouraging to virtue and patriotism as the official vindication of this pure and incorruptible child of the people, and his election once more to the United States Senate. The very walls of that splendid chamber, of which the Butlerian features of the Keystone leader were so long the chief ornament, glowed with pride when his success was announced, and the very stock ticker in the clock room clicked with emotion at the thought of its increased labors in the future. And the plum tree in the Agricultural Department garden shook with joy, and wished it had been loaded with ripe fruit to drop on so auspicious an occasion!

Oxnard may have trembled with apprehension, and the sugar schedule may have paled; but all nature, and several Senators, smiled.

There were some members of that august, grave, and reverend body who probably did not smile. Belahazars they, who could not read the handwriting on the wall, when they lent themselves to the crowding crime of the but lately dead century, and held the garments of that stoned political latter day St. Stephen from the fact that he had held them so long and profitably. The consequences be upon their bald or grizzled heads.

In returning to the Senate, after two years of unmerited ostracism, the Pennsylvania Aristides, honors it more than himself or his constituents by his presence. The wonder is how our upper house could get along without him; for no man in that "most comfortable club on the continent" is his peer in any of the things which go to make up a perfect whole of an ideal public character. For rugged honesty and piety, he is like few men living or dead, save perhaps, the Father of His Country. Washington could turn aside a few steps from his trodging column, and kneel upon the cold snow to say his prayers. Quay would travel ten thousand miles and climb an iceberg for the same purpose. A praying soldier like Washington, he resembles another great soldier—Napoleon—in his massive ability, applicable to anything in statecraft, business, or human endeavor.

Pennsylvania has produced famous financiers of various and distinct types in the past. Of these Robert Morris and "Honest John" Bardsley may be cited as examples. But no name in the list can be thought entitled to mention on the same day with that of the most accomplished and courageous State Treasurer in the entire line.

Because of his intellectual superiority and unswerving integrity successful in all directions, the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay has been a poem of perfection to a national statesman. Whether addressing himself to some engrossing question of pecuniary importance to the intending beneficiaries, in the Senate, or leading the Republican hosts to victory, or adroitly causing Lord Shackville to pray for Cleveland's re-election and getting himself expelled from the country, the subject of our praise has evenly been facile princeps among his colleagues and associates.

Throughout his long and glorious career, Colonel Quay's immediate adherents and dependents have claimed for him the possession of all the splendid abilities and attributes with which we have clothed him on the strength of their testimony. And it must be gospelly true, else the Legislature of Pennsylvania could not so thoroughly and enthusiastically endorse him and send him back to the Nation's Capital laurel crowned, as it has done. Envious or wicked or corrupt foes may try to secure a reversal of its most just verdict. They will fail, as all such evasions are doomed to fail in the cases of Republican Senators. They should remember the ease and magnificence with which the "equally good" Hanna marched to his throne over the prostrate bodies of those who dared to point the finger of scorn at his election at Columbus. So will triumph the pure and pious Quay, and he will live long years of usefulness in his chosen atmosphere, illustrating those lessons of public and private honesty, sound policy, decorum, and plume culture, for which his Senatorial past is justly celebrated.

The Powers Behind the Throne.

The latest development in the hazing investigation is the testimony of Cadet Russell, of New Hampshire, who is distinguished for having expressed, in a peculiarly frank and condensed way, certain sentiments which, though startling in themselves, are held by the defenders of this archaic system. Cadet Russell is not therefore to be considered as an exceptionally astute young man, but as one who has given voice to most current opinions held by a considerable number of his fellows. To quote from the press reports:

"I was tired he was made to do it another way. And you think that's fair and honorable and gentlemanly?" asked Mr. Briggs, who, going through the same course of sprouts again, replied the witness.

There are degrees of exhaustion, and I think the discipline and punishment of the class men as to the endurance of a fresh cadet. I realized that I was violating the rules for engaging in it, but I think the ends justify the means."

This candid statement is worth the attention of the country. Here is a boy of nineteen or twenty, who frankly admits that he considers the students of the United States Military Academy superior in authority to the officers thereof. They, and not the officers, are to be the judges of the discipline required in that institution, both as to quality and quantity. The idea seems to be that successive generations of cadets, ranging in age from sixteen to twenty-one, have evolved a system of soldier making which is so far ahead of that which has received the attention of the military authorities of the country, and of the experienced army officers, who have from time to time, managed matters at West Point, that the latter system is to be discarded without question when it conflicts with the former. That is the only deduction which can possibly be drawn from the statement of Cadet Russell, that though he knew he was violating the rules by hazing, and that he was compelling the fourth class men to violate them by submitting to his treatment, he believes that "the end justified the means."

It may be pertinent to enquire what the end is supposed to be, which justifies violation of the rules of the Academy. It has hitherto been supposed that West Point regulations were established for the good of the cadets who attended the school, and that the breaking of them was not an act likely to conduce to the development of the cadet. It appears, however, that the innocent country which has gone on for generations peacefully believing that, has been utterly deluded and mistaken. West Point is governed by the class system, and the chosen to exercise their authority. The rules are not to be allowed to stand in the way, because there is some higher law which will be obeyed by breaking them.

The youths who consider themselves authority on the amount of punishment which their fellow students require and can endure, need to be very wise and prudent. To be sure, they are at an age when the average man would not trust one of them to buy a horse; when the school committee of a country district, after one look at their youthful faces, would not give them a district school to keep in order; when anybody would think of appointing them guardians of any child, and they are not of voting age. Yet it is they, and they alone, who are to judge whether or not a young, green, and ignorant "plebe" can be safely made to endure another quarter of an hour of severe exercise, and according to previous testimony, they do not consider that his fainting or going into fits under punishment is any proof of their lack of judgment.

It is for the Superintendent of the Academy to say whether he is ready to admit that these youngsters are superior to himself in wisdom, prudence, and insight into human nature. He appears to be undecided on the subject. The judgment of the average American father would be rendered without much hesitation. The young man who, under pretexts of adding a valuable course of discipline to the curriculum, does wantonly torture, pound, and persecute an inoffensive schoolmate into a condition which warrants his going to the hospital, and who, in doing this, breaks a solemn pledge connected with his permission to receive an education at the expense of his family, should be stopped in his mad career suddenly and absolutely. He should be placed in the middle of a hollow square composed of his fellow cadets, and there flogged; and then, because he has been flogged, he should be dishonorably dismissed from the service.

The American Army and Certain American Women.

Taken by itself, glycerine is a most harmless fluid; nitric acid and sulphuric acid are also not dangerous when kept in bottles. The three things, combined at a low temperature, make nitro-glycerine. There is an analogy in this. The United States Army is a necessary and valuable feature of American civilization. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is also, at present, a feature of our civilization, and while attending strictly to matters within its province, a good one. The army canteen has been a source of great comfort and benefit to soldiers, and is quite innocuous in itself. It is with the juxtaposition of these three things that the trouble begins.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union brought pressure to bear upon Congress, and has succeeded in absolutely prohibiting the sale of beer, wine, or other intoxicating liquors in the canteen. The members of this union are in no way connected with either the Government or the army. It is probable that few of them have relatives or personal friends in either. They have apparently given up the problem of closing the dives and saloons in which irresponsible people sell impure and adulterated liquor along with other objectionable wares. They have contented themselves with attacking the army canteen, in which a limited quantity of wine and beer are sold under the supervision of army officers who are strictly responsible for the good conduct and efficiency of the men under their command. The grog of the civilian saloon-keeper of the objectionable kind referred to toward the corruption of politics and morals generally; those of the army canteen enable the canteen sergeant to lay in stores of canned fruits and vegetables, and various small comforts which the Government does not provide for the soldier, but which he is willing to provide for himself, out of his limited pay, if there is any place where he can get them. All this goes for nothing with the total abstinence people.

They can get at the canteen, and they cannot get at the saloon, and so they demoralize saloons, and therefore they devote their energies to the former. Neither the soldier will have no beer, no wine, no whiskey, and no additions to his rations within reach at the post. He will have to get these when he goes to the nearest town, and he will have the pleasure of knowing that he is not considered a responsible person, capable of using his judgment as to the amount of beer he can safely drink, but a mere fighting machine, whose self-control in the presence of temptation is not to be trusted.

Enlistment in the United States Army is not a source of wealth or of glory, so far as the private soldier is concerned. He receives about fifty cents a day, and his board and clothes, which is less pay than the average hired man gets in a farming region. For this he is called upon to submit to strict and severe discipline, to sacrifice his life and health when necessary, and absolutely to subordinate his own will to that of his superior officer, in a way that would be intolerable to the average hired man or dry goods clerk. All these things are necessary. That is what death is for. In matters of life and death the man who has the power of command and the certainty that those under him will obey. All the same the soldier is not exactly an attractive job to the average American. The one thing that saves it is the consciousness that it is a job which other people do not like or dare to take, and that a man who is willing to risk his all for his country and small pay is entitled to respect himself. The little man of letters, who is left this man certainly ought to remain untouched by outsiders. They are not accountable for the character of the soldier, nor are they conducting the war. It is the business of the army officers on whom responsibility rests to say whether or not the canteen is an injury to the service, and anybody who has read half the testimony on the subject given by these men will see that they do not believe it is; that, on the contrary, they consider a positive good. They consider the presence of army officers accustomed to deal with human nature as it is, not as a small minority of the human race think it ought to be, and it is surely to their interest to prevent drunkenness in the army.

We have at present a crisis in which the President finds it necessary to recruit the army now fighting in the Philippines. The life of the regular soldier, even in this country, is not delightful. The men who have returned from the Philippines one and all testify that it is even less delightful there. In fact, so far from being a pleasure at thirteen dollars a month, it is an existence which the average person would not endure for a good many hundred dollars a month. There is no glory about it, as there was in our brief skirmish with Spain, nor are there any of those noble emotions and that lofty rhetoric which were so abundant in the civil war. It is a war which is not agreeable to the participants, and in the justice of which a considerable part of the American people do not believe. The question is, where is the President going to get his hundred thousand men, now that the anti-entente legislation has removed the last chance left to the American soldier of getting some little alleviating comforts to make life endurable? How much chance is there that seventy thousand young Americans will volunteer for a service in which they are to be treated like prisoners, fed on prisoner's fare, and denied the satisfaction of believing that their fellow-countrymen consider them heroes and beings who can be trusted to control their own appetites with or without the aid of their superior officers?

The two methods which may be adopted, in case volunteers fail to crowd the recruiting stations, are the bounty and the draft. The bounty will have to come out of the pockets of the American people, and that means more war taxes. More money to the average American father means more taxes, and the average American father knows what class of soldier was developed by the bounty business in that war. That was a method which made many men patriots for revenue only, and it did not do the country, the men, or the army any particular good. The draft, as conscription is called in this country, is the only alternative. It may be viewed with complacency by men like Senator Hanna, who can pay a substitute if they happen to be called on, but being who is likely to strike the mass of the people.

President McKinley is thus, it is evident, forced into a most unpleasant position. He himself, he said, is not responsible for the anti-entente legislation. Personally, he has shown that he is no fanatic. He has declined to banish wine from his table, and thereby make himself ridiculous in the eyes of the Diplomatic Corps, at the request of the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and he has never taken the extreme position which indicated that he had other than sensible views in regard to the liberty of the soldier to drink a moderate amount of beer. But he cannot do anything to annul the decision of Congress. He will simply have to make the best of the situation. He must enlist these seventy thousand men, somehow, out of the seventy-five millions of people in this country, and send them to fight in an unpopular war, in an unhealthy climate, for indefinite terms, without the least understanding that they are to be treated as children or prisoners, receiving in return for their difficult and dangerous service, their clothes, their limited army ration, and thirteen dollars a month which they are not considered capable of spending wisely. This case near being likely to break the back of the patient United States regular has been contributed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which is not fighting, or governing, or even shutting up the places which exist in nearly every American town and village, in which poisonous adulterations are sold under the name of liquor.

Quite as we have been expecting, the Senate steering committee has agreed to switch the subsidy job back on the main track with the right of way, as soon as the Army Reorganization bill is disposed of. It is said that Senator Hanna believes he has forty-nine Senators safe for his measure, whenever he can force it to a vote. There would be no intrinsic improbability in such a claim, for reasons well known in Congress and to the public. There may be some doubt concerning the case with which the manipulators of the job expect to force it forward to the point of passage, but, in the case of such a bill, it is perhaps never impracticable to soap the track and grease the wheels, in a manner to absolutely eliminate the factor of friction.

The country is much indebted to the female admirers of the West Point cadets who hired Mr. Briggs, of the Investigating Committee, the other day, when he designated rudely brutality and dirty cowardice by those expressive and endearing terms. The hissers, later, will have the satisfaction of feeling that they may have unconsciously contributed to the legislative tobacco nuisance, which will be prepared for hazers, after the committee returns to Washington and makes its report.

College Yells.

(From the New York Weekly.)
Successful Farmer (whose son has been to college)—"What was all that howling you was doing out there?"

Cultured Son—I was merely showing him Brighteyes what a college yell is like!

Farmer—Well, I never! I was sure good after all. I'm going in town to sell some truck tomorrow. You kin go along and yell the callin'.

Mr. Money on Handing.—Senator Money yesterday gave the Senate something to think of, when he scored the hazers at West Point. "If any man should hazz me that way I should kill him," was the way he expressed himself on the floor of the Senate, while talking on the Army bill.

"I don't think that's a bit too strong," he said later in the day. "If I was not able to get satisfaction out of my man while he was hazzing me, I would be willing to wait for it. Yes; wait for it, a half century—camp on his trail, until I could bring him down. The ordinary kind of hazing that a college student is subjected to is usually restricted by some sort of sense of self-respect. When things get to such a point that a student goes over the top, various things of a revolting character that the poor fourth class man at West Point has to undergo at the hands of his seniors, and a couple of mutters and inside hands made idle through the strike are not in the best of humor, but they can do nothing."

A Commercial Navy.—"My Social Democratic friends in South Dakota," said Senator Pettigrew, "are more responsible for the substitute for the Ship Subsidy bill, which I am credited with having up my sleeve, than I am. The truth is," he continued, "they wrote to me making certain suggestions, and I replied telling them that I thought their scheme was far more practical, patriotic, and logical than the one now under consideration. What they have suggested might properly be called a commercial navy."

The bill, as it stands, is contemplated by the bill under consideration to pay in bounties, say about \$5,000,000, in the construction of merchant ships. It is the absolute and complete property of the State, but would be chartered for use by various companies at a nominal rate. The ships would be built with fishing qualities. Their boiler protection, their tank capacity, and all that would be looked into as carefully as though they were really being built for naval vessels. The bill would be made to the mounting of gun turrets and the vessels would be built to strain the strain of firing them.

The scheme has certainly its merits, and certainly deserves consideration. It is said to be a provision for the future of \$5,000,000 in a way less objectionable than that suggested in the Ship Subsidy bill.

Rocky Mountain Harbors.—"It's a big grab," said Representative Bell of Colorado, as he came into the lobby during a lull in the debate over the River and Harbor bill yesterday. "And I do not see why we should not have some money contributed for the improvement of our harbors in the Rocky Mountains. If the people needed our votes I have no doubt we could get money for anything, but now out of the river and harbor bill the Middle West does not get a slice. We want money to dam the river, to build the Rocky Mountains through the plains toward the Mississippi. We want to reclaim the land and make it fertile. Along comes a Republican from Missouri, and he says that Missouri will bring about an agricultural development which will compete with the agricultural development of Missouri, Kentucky, or Ohio. The argument goes, specious and unjust as it is, because the majority is powerful and does not need our vote. It is not good to reflect that it has been the custom of all Governments to reclaim lands, that, in fact, reclamation is a governmental duty. Raccoon Creek, Patuxent River, and the Saginaw River have got their thousands, while the big West gets nothing."

A Capital Without Crime.—"I do not think that it would be hatching our wagon to a star to wish Washington to be the cleanest city morally in the United States," said Representative Sulzer yesterday. "We are doing our very best to make the city beautiful by buildings, bridges, and streets. Let's also make it a city beautiful morally. Stated point of view. With the present number of police there is a difficulty, and the marvel is that there is as little crime in the Capital as there is. I find it difficult to show that Washington, in proportion to its population, has an exceedingly small number of police. I am a resident in Washington for a long time, and I never did not anticipate a strike in April, and they advised the men not to talk strike."

Deceiving the People.

(From the Boston Herald.)
One cannot but be struck by the way we are to have a great popular reaction in this country on the Philippine issue. After long delay, the truth concerning the condition of affairs in the Philippines is gradually coming to the knowledge of a large number of people. The people are being misled by the statements made by those who have been officially responsible for our Philippine policy.

CAPITOL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Flowers for Mr. Quay.—When Matthew Stanley Quay arrives in Washington to assume his new Senatorial toga he will be in no doubt as to the number of friends he has here. At the Capitol yesterday a subscription was started for a floral piece to be placed on the desk of the Senator-elect, and it found from Senator to messenger a ready support. The plans formulated contemplate a grand arch of flowers bearing the Pennsylvania Keystone. This will be the gift of the Capitol friends of the Senator and his friends in the departments, with the exception of those in the Treasury. The Treasury employees who own allegiance to Mr. Quay, have planned a floral offering of their own, which will find a prominent place upon his desk. These flowers, the two most notable gifts of flowers that the Senator will receive, will find it difficult to see his desk for the bouquets, nosegays, and wreaths which he will find to mark the occasion where he is to sit merely a mound of flowers.

Having relinquished his former seat Senator Quay, for the present, will have to be content with the best at hand, which for one accustomed to the good things of the Senate, is not very satisfactory, for the desk assigned to him is in the back row. Even so early as yesterday afternoon the desks were acknowledged, and a name plate bearing his name was being engraved to be placed upon it.

WHIM OF BREAKER BOYS.

Leave a Colliery and Force Miners to Remain Idle.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 15.—The striking breaker boys at the Babylon colliery, at Duryea, are making a fight for the reinstatement of the breaker boss, who was discharged. This morning they paraded the streets of the town, blowing whistles and beating tin cans, and their heads they carried roughly made banners.

The police made no attempt to disperse them, and after marching for a couple of hours, they circled into the deserted breaker, and idle mine, and then went off to spend the day skating or having what "The Evening Post" says is "a good time." The breaker boys and their strike are not in the best of humor, but they can do nothing.

A PETITION FROM CUBANS.

Business Men to Ask for Lower Duties on Tobacco and Sugar.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 16.—A special committee from Havana says: "The movement to secure more favorable duties in United States ports for the products of Cuba is well organized, not only the planters, but all branches of different industries joining in it. The leading spirit in this movement is the Planters' Association of Havana."

A convention of the allied interests, who are fighting this cause, has been held in Havana. The demands that will be made upon the American Government are as follows: Reduce the import duties on Cuban sugar, reduce the import duty on leaf and manufactured tobacco from Cuba, and suppress all Cuban export duties.

A monster petition will be signed by the different industries of Cuba, and will be carried by a commission of prominent men, named by the meeting of yesterday, to President McKinley.

MINISTER WU AT ALBANY.

Addresses Both Houses of the New York Legislature.
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Minister Wu Ting-fang visited the Legislature today. In the Assembly he was escorted to the speaker's rostrum by Messrs. Aldie and Friable and was introduced amid great applause by Speaker Nixon. The Chinese Minister requested the address of the Assembly and accepted the invitation. He said he was greatly embarrassed by his honor, as it was his intention to learn and to address the Assembly with regard to the members at their work, and their doing it in such an orderly manner surprised him greatly.

The Chinese Minister was escorted to the Senate chamber and was received by Lieutenant Governor Woodruff and invited to a seat beside him. He was asked to make an address and made about the same remarks as to the lower house. He and the Lieutenant Governor chatted for a few minutes, after the Senate had adjourned. Mr. Wu also called at the executive chamber and was cordially received by Governor Odell, with whom he chatted for a short time.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION.

Discusses Prospects After Agreement Expires in April.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 15.—The United Mine Workers, who have been in convention at Edinburg, since Monday, completed their labors today and adjourned at noon.

At the session this morning a resolution was adopted declaring the policy of the miners regarding a line of action for the union, when the agreement with the operators expires on April 1. This resolution was sent to the national convention, which meets in New York City in May. What the miners have decided upon is that the convention also took a determined stand regarding the small strikes, which are declared without the sanction of the union, and are causing loss of work at many of the mines, and a great deal of annoyance to the conservative union men. The locals were notified to use all endeavors to prevent their numbers disobeying the orders of the union in this respect.

In their speeches to the convention, the leaders all said that the miners did not anticipate a strike in April, and they advised the men not to talk strike.

Two Kinds of Investigation.

(From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.)
The remarkable difference between the results of the investigation of West Point by the army board and that of the Congressional committee is beginning to attract attention. The army board managed to elicit no evidence that would change the views of the committee, which, by a little firmness and vigor has brought out even from unwilling witnesses very positive evidence of brutality, injury, and favoritism. The explanation is the very simple one that the first inquiry was a hazy, and the second a clear one. Congressional investigations are not always impartial, but this one was inspired by an overwhelming Congressional determination to get at the truth.

THE CABINET MEETING.

Informal Discussion of Events During the President's Illness.
The first meeting of the Cabinet for nearly two weeks was held yesterday. The session was not held in the Cabinet room, but the Ministers assembled in the President's private apartments and held a brief consultation. There was a little informal discussion of events which have transpired during the President's illness, and he was advised of certain developments, but no decision of importance was arrived at upon any question. The Ministers spent the rest of their time with the President in discussing the epidemic of grip and the best means of avoiding and curing the disease.

The President is steadily improving, and is able to take a drive every pleasant day. He will not return to his office next week, however, until the first of next week. He has not yet received his full strength. Commander Leo Ransauer, of the G. A. R., and the committee on pensions of that body called at the White House yesterday, and the President, who was in bed, received them. Commander Ransauer, R. B. Brown, Zanesville, Ohio; J. W. Burst, Chicago; Charles Clarke, Adams, Massachusetts; John Palmer, New York; and A. C. Weissert, Wisconsin. Former Postmaster General Russell was also a caller at the White House yesterday. He is in Washington on business, and called to pay his respects and enquire as to the condition of the President.

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VIGILANCIA PASSENGERS SAFE.

They Arrive in Havana Leaving the Steamer Stranded.
HAVANA, Jan. 16.—The Ward Line steamer Orizaba returned to Havana this morning bringing all the passengers from the stranded steamer Vigilancia, which went ashore about ninety miles west of Havana. The Vigilancia is still at anchor where she struck. Twelve of the passengers who are bound for New York are now on board the steamer Mexico, which will sail Saturday.

The agents of the line here say that when the Vigilancia grounded the captain offered to put the passengers ashore in boats, but they refused to go, as there was a possibility of the boats being swamped. The Vigilancia was following the usual course of vessels bound to Havana from Mexico and was close inshore. The date of her full strength, however, carried her a mile off her course, and her position was not known until she went on the rocks.

Part of the cargo was thrown overboard in the attempt to get the steamer afloat, but she remained fast. The rest of the cargo will now be removed. There is hope of saving the vessel, unless the weather turns stormy, in which case she will not approach within a mile of the Vigilancia.

MOUND DWELLERS FOUND.

Mormon Archaeologists Discover a Buried City in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 15.—The party of Mormon archaeologists and students who left Provo City, Utah, early last year on an overland trip to Valparaiso, Chile, have arrived here. They spent some time in the Garcia Valley in the state of Chihuahua, where they made some extensive excavations and explorations of ancient ruins which have never before been visited by archaeologists.

Prof. Benjamin Cluff, who is in charge of the party, said today: "We found a great number of mounds in the Garcia Valley, the date of which is unknown. In the mounds which we excavated we found some well built houses made of stone, well plastered and most of them having cement floors. The houses usually contained from two to four rooms, though some of them were larger. The houses were always in groups or villages, never alone."

The whole side of the mountain had been used for cultivation, and everywhere had a line of houses. In front of or at the side of each house we found a wall or terrace from one to six feet high, which had been leveled and used evidently as a garden spot. Down the hillside and along the ravines we found these terraces at regular intervals. They had apparently served as reservoirs for the valley below.

In the houses we found crockery, stone implements, and invariably charcoal. In a cave we found some scraps of ancient pottery, and also of a flax or linen cloth. It is clear to us from our investigation that the cave dwellers and the mound dwellers were the same people."

CASTILLO PROVEN INNOCENT.

Santiago's Governor Said to Be Exonerated by General Wood.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 16.—"La Republica" publishes a telegram to Civil Governor Castillo from General Wood, in which the latter says that General White's report on the commission that investigated the charges of malfeasance against Governor Castillo shows that all the charges are absolutely unfounded. The commission is still examining the charges against the mayor.

THE QUEEN'S ROOMS AT NICE.

Her Option Costing 75,000 Francs Has Expired.

NICE, Jan. 16.—Queen Victoria's option on rooms here expired yesterday. She will pay 75,000 francs for the rooms whether she comes here or not.

PROFITS FOR STEAMSHIPS.

The North German Lloyd Company Declares a Big Dividend.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company today declared a dividend of 1-2 per cent for the year, despite the loss of 5,000,000 marks by the Hohenkreeper.

SAMUEL LEWIS' ESTATE.

Indirect Requests in the Will of the London Hebrew.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—It is understood that the estate of Samuel Lewis, the noted money lender, who died a few days ago, amounts to about \$4,000,000. He bequeathed everything to his widow, with the exception of \$200,000, which is divided among his relatives and friends. In his will he expressed a desire that his widow give in his name \$100,000 to provide dwellings for poor persons of all creeds, \$250,000 to the Princess of Wales' Hospital fund, \$100,000 to the Jewish Board of Guardians, and \$200,000 to various hospitals.

SECRET WORK ON SHAMROCK II.

Specially Selected Men Employed Only at Night.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The latest gossip concerning Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock II is to the effect that the work of construction is proceeding only at night, a large gang of specially selected workmen being engaged on her. These men leave when the day workmen arrive, and the shed in which the yacht is being done is then locked and sealed. The work was begun while the yard was closed for the New Year holidays, the keel then being laid on the 29th of December. A number of the frames are now in position.

ENGLAND'S STEEL IMPORTS.

The Increase Over 1899 Mainly From the United States.